Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEW BOOKS.

Academic Algebra. By GEORGE WENTWORTH and DAVID EUGENE SMITH. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 442. $1.20.

This book is designed to cover all the topics demanded for entrance to college and all the work required for the boy or girl who is preparing directly for any trade or industry. It is in every sense a new work and is constructed on entirely modern lines.

It begins in a way to arouse at once the interest of the pupil. It shows how algebra grows out of arithmetic; it makes clear at the outset many of the uses and applications of the subject; it correlates with algebra the arithmetic and mensuration that have already been studied.

Higher Algebra. By HERBERT E. HAWKES. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 222. $1.40.

This text, while it does not emphasize the applications of algebra to the detriment of a thorough development of the subject itself, is written in the spirit of applied mathematics and is especially adapted for use in technical schools. It is designed for students who are competent to pass the usual college entrance examinations in elementary algebra.

A concise but illuminating review of the most important features of elementary algebra is followed by a thorough discussion of the quadratic equation and the more advanced topics, including series, which are essential for the student who wishes to make adequate preparation for the calculus.

In view of its particular importance, the chapter on the Theory of Equations is treated with unusual care in the hope that the processes which students often perform in a perfunctory manner will take on life and additional interest.

The Method of Archimedes Recently Discovered by Heiberg. A Supplement to the Works of Archimedes, 1897. Edited by SIR THOMAS L. HEATH. Cambridge: The University Press. Pp. 51. 75 cents.

This pamphlet could not be prepared by a man better equipped for the task. It is transated direct from the Greek, with an introductory note.

It is shown that Democritus and not Eudoxus was the first to assert the truth of the theorem that the volumes of a pyramid and a cone are one third of the volumes of a prism and cylinder respectively which have the same base and equal height.

The method used will be seen to be an ingenious mechanical device for avoiding integration.

Mathematical Wrinkles. By SAMUEL I. JONES. Gunther, Texas: Published by the author. Pp. 321. $1.65.

This book is intended for teachers and private learners and consists of knotty problems; mathematical recreations answers and solutions; short methods; helps; etc. It contains much information and will be a source of much interest to many teachers.

A Text-Book of Mathematics and Mechanics. By CHARLES A. A. CAPITO. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pp. 398. $4.00 net.

This book has been compiled with the object of assisting English students to prepare for scientific and higher technical examinations. The author takes the sound view that a thorough knowledge of mathematics is a prime necessity for engineers as a basis for their technical work.

In Analytical Geometry the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola are all treated separately and then all are shown to belong to one category. In Calculus differentiation and integration are treated separately. Mechanics is treated entirely from a dynamical point of view.

There are many worked out examples and the book is one that will appeal to those who like careful work.

Map Projections. By ARTHUR R. HINKS. Cambridge: The University Press. G. P. Putnam's Sons American representatives. Pp. 126. $1.50

The theory of the conformal representation of one surface upon another is of very great importance in mathematics, but in actual map-making it is of no great advantage. The author of this book therefore departs from the usual course of presenting the general mathematical theory first and then the practical applications, and begins by considering the various projections in common use and discusses the merits and defects of each for a given map. Careful consideration is given to the relations between the various projections; the extent to which they possess the qualifications which a good map projection should possess; the method by which they can be constructed; and the way in which a map so constructed can be used.

Statics. By HORACE LAMB. Cambridge: The University Press. G. P. Putnam's Sons American representatives. Pp. 341. $3.25.

This book presupposes some knowledge of elementary Mechanics on the part of the student, and while the calculus is freely used much use is made of geometrical methods and of those of graphic statics.

Besides the statics of solids five chapters are given on the statics of liquids as well as the elements of the theory of elasticity. It would seem to be a very teachable book.